

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

both FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

Lord North.] Mr. Speaker, if I understand the Right Hon. Gentleman right, he wants to be informed of the satisfaction received that the monies assigned for American extraordinary are really applied to the service for which they are designed. Sir, I must inform the Hon. Gentleman, that every method is taken for that end that is possible. General Gage sends over, in August, an annual sketch of what sums will be necessary for the ensuing year: He also sends over every quarter, an estimate of what will be necessary for that quarter, and at the end of it he sends a particular specification of the actual expediture, the purposes, and an explanation of the uses to which applied. Sir, I do not see what greater satisfaction can be given? No man can wish more than I do to reduce this article, but at the same time it cannot be done by giving more checks than there are already. As to laying this particular account before Parliament, I have no great objection to it, though it is not absolutely free from objections; for if an account is given in of so much for one object, and so much for another, the consequence would be, that the appropriation must be strictly adhered to; whereas there should be allowed a latitude, that if one thing does not require so much as is expected, another may have the more.

Relative Sir to the Government of Canada, I can give the honourable gentlemen all the satisfaction I think he can desire. Ad-justification has not slept over this matter: it has been an object of consideration every year for these five years; but, Sir, it is found to involve so many objects, to be involved in difficulties, and to be so connected with different interests, that it is by no means the work of a day. It is at present in the way of being determined; plans were formed, they were considered by the gentlemen in office, they were referred to the Attorney-General, and other great Lawyers, for their opinions, who respectively gave in very particular reports in writing, and as is the case often with the gentlemen of the law, very contradictory were their reports; from them the matter was referred to the Lord Chancellor, and the Privy Council; with whom it is at present: when we have had their opinion, it will be laid before the Privy Council, and will afterwards be brought before this House. — I know not in what manner more attentive this business could have been examined.

Mr. Thomas Townshend. It is with great regret that I hear the noble Lord's account of the present train in which the business of the Canada Government is. Sir, I have had such accounts of the present situation of that country from some Canadians, with whom I am acquainted, as shock me. The Ministry have much worse than slept over this affair: the only attention they have given, has been doing but mischief. They have neglected it for seven years, and all we can collect from what the noble Lord has told us is, we may suppose it in the fair way of being neglected seven years longer. Suppose, Sir, that an officer of the East India Company was to be examined at your Bar, touching the misery of Bengal for want of government. Suppose he was to say, we have employed ourselves five years in framing a plan of remedy; that this plan had been referred to two lawyers, who gave contradictory opinions; that from them it was sent to two officers for their opinions; and that by-and-by the affair would be farther examined. Sir, we should tell such a man, that he trifled with us. Instead of its being in such a train, something should be done immediately, for the misery of the people is beyond all conception; the English laws are introduced among them, but for want of knowing what they are, the defects go on upon the maxim of the French law; and then come a pack of rascals of pettifoggers, who go to the heirs at law, according to our laws, and instigate them to lay in claims, which throw all into confusion; and in this manner the people are fleeced and ruined. Sir, the consequence is, they have reason to curse us and our boasted laws:—and to curse this government, which is the envy of Europe. I wish, for the honour of my country, that something might be done immediately;—take the Attorney-General's opinion—take the Solicitor-General's—take the Chancellor's—take my Lord President's—any of these must be far, very far beyond the present evils:—they must do good. Why not bring it into Parliament? this House is equal to the greatest difficulties: But if we are to wait as we have done, the miserable inhabitants must be destroyed.

Lord North. I can assure the Hon. Gentlemen, that we have not been asleep.—It is an affair that has engaged our intimate attention. I had drawn up a plan last session of Parliament, and framed an act to bring into this house, but difficulties arose every day to great, that it was impossible to expedite it. It is a very easy matter to cry out, here are grievances, redress them; here are evils, away with them. I wish the work done as well as the Hon. Gentleman, but I wish it well done, or it will be to be done again. Had I brought it into Parliament, without knowing the legal difficulties, Gentlemen would have said, why did you not consult the lawyers? Sir, the train in which the business now is, I assure the House, is the only way to remedy the evil. The Hon. Gentleman tells us, it will take seven years to finish it. I hope not. Possibly it may come before you this session; if not the next; but certainly as soon as we can bring it before you with propriety.

It was referred to the Committee.

A miniature billiard table, we hear, is coming into fashion. It is constructed on the old principle, but its dimensions are only three feet by six. It is raised on screw pedestals, and may be lowered or heightened at pleasure; and instead of occupying a whole room, be placed and played upon on a small two-leaf dining-table, and turned aside like other coverings. The maces and balls are proportionally small. The invention seems calculated chiefly for the entertainment of the Ladies [and Macaronies, who are much obliged to the inventor for enlarging their circle of dissipation.]

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 23. "Last night about eight o'clock Vice-Admiral Pyc came down and hoisted his flag on board the Barfleur; he ordered all the ships in commission to take on board six months provisions, to complete their full complement of men, and get ready for sea

with all possible expedition; in consequence of which orders, Lieutenants from every ship went immediately to London to open houses of rendezvous. Orders are likewise come down to enter mariners and augment that corps to the full complement. All the men of war fit for the sea are ordered to be got ready to be commissioned. The Barfleur of 90 guns, Worcester and Panther, of 69 guns each; and the Otter sloop of war had all their sails beat this morning, and immediately proceeded to Spithead. Press warrants are expected down to night."

On Wednesday orders were dispatched to Dublin for two regiments of the Irish establishment, to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the West Indies.

It is said that certain knowing ones, from the West End of the town, have selected the citizens upon the present fall of the stocks, and it is now clear, that certain persons in office knew what they were about in the large sales of stock, made a fortnight ago, when the enemies of a certain Ambassador thought they were mad.

His Majesty's sloop Racehorse, at Deptford, is put in commission and the Hon. Capt. Phipps appointed to command her.

We hear that the land tax for the ensuing year will be four shillings in the pound, to defray the expense of fitting out the fleet of observation.

Capt. Macbride is appointed the convey to the Queen of Denmark to England, and will shortly sail for that purpose.

Lord Sandwich, promised, that the fleet shall be ready for sea in twelve days.

It is said Lord North had the motives for calling the House of Commons on the 26th of April, for the fence of the constituents upon the propriety of opposing France in its project of sending a fleet to the Baltic, and another to the Mediterranean, for restoring to his Majesty instead of his present allowance, the revenues settled upon his grandfather, and for obliging the plunderers of the east to refund.

Lord Rochford threatened to resign his office, if a fleet was not immediately equipped.

March 12. About half past three Alderman Harley presented to the House the whole of the proceedings of the secret committee of enquiry into the affairs of the East-India company, in which that companies accounts were digested, and arranged with great accuracy and judgment. The Clerk was near an hour reading them, and it appears, that after stating debtor and creditor with regard to their affairs in Europe, a balance of upwards of one million is against them. In the account, credit is only given for 28,000 l. to the company, for a demand made by them on government for upwards of 120,000 l.

April 5. An evening paper says, "By an express by the way of the few countries we are informed for certain, that the Empress of Russia, by her vigilant machinations, has absolutely seized the unhappy King of Poland, and carried him off, to be murdered without doubt, by this sanguine heroine, who has a knack of kidnapping Kings. If she continues to succeed in such stratagems, she may take a fancy to the crowned heads of all Europe, as Herodias did to that of the Baptist."

Letters from France say, the new Parliament of Provence proposes to recommend themselves to the Ministry, by the severities shown to the Protestants, their zeal is illuminated.

Extract of a Letter from Halle, Nov. 22.

A famous chemist at our academy has lately made an experiment, of converting solid copper into a fluid state, which is the strongest poison ever known before. If this poison only comes into the lips, even though the teeth are close together, the person must die, its effects being incurable. Many experiments have been made on several animals, and they were found, twenty-four hours after death, to be in a full fermentation, and their bodies covered with foam."

April 10. A large snow, Capt. Hunter, from Virginia to Glasgow, was lost on the Mizen-head, near Wicklow, a few days ago, and every person on board perished.—One hoghead of tobacco, the longboat, part of the vessel, and some of the Captain's papers, are since come on shore.

The Prussian Minister here is quite prepared to return. His situation is not unlike that of Lord Bristol, at Madrid, previous to the breaking out of last war with Spain.

April 12. On Wednesday his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador had a long conference with his Majesty.

Letters from Copenhagen, contradict the late report of the King's intended marriage.

The late Mr. Devereux Bowley, one of the people called Quakers, has left by will, 6000 l. to the London Hospital; 6000 l. to the Quaker's Charity School, Clerkenwell; 3000 l. to St. Luke's Hospital; 1000 l. to St. Thomas's; and 500 l. each to the Quakers Meetings in London, besides many small legacies.

By a letter received on Saturday, from a Gentleman at St. Petersburg, we are informed of the death of General Romanzow,

and that her Imperial Majesty has appointed General Rinsinger to command the army in his room, with a pension of 32,000 rubles per annum.

It is reported, at the West-End of the town, that the Queen of Denmark is really expected in London, about the middle of the ensuing summer, but that her Majesty will only come upon a visit for a few months.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 9.

Fresh advices have been received from the Spanish dominions in South America, of a general disaffection of the slaves, and native Indians, for the Spanish government in Chili, La Plata, Patagonia, the Amazons country, and all the most southern parts of America; and meet with the greatest success against the Europeans, having (when the ship which brought the intelligence came away) burnt and destroyed five Spanish ships of war, and murdered the crews, whom they surprised by night in a harbour on the island of Chilbe. The Spanish ministry have therefore resolved to send a considerable reinforcement of ships and men after the squadron, which has lately failed from Cadiz for the South Seas."

April 14. It is the general opinion, that this will be, by much, the longest session of Parliament in the present reign.

Yesterday his Majesty came from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, where there was but a very thin levee: after it was over Lord North and Col. Dalrymple (the latter just arrived from St. Vincent's) had a long conference with his Majesty, who afterwards returned to the Queen's Palace.

We are assured that Mr. Wilkes will certainly go to the House of Commons on Monday the 26th inst. to demand his seat, pursuant to an order of the said House, signed by the Speaker, and according to the return of the present Sheriff's.

April 22. A letter from Paris, dated April 16, says, "As the Ministry had resolved, that in order to exercise our marine, there should be every year a squadron destined to make evolutions; therefore it is that a squadron is getting ready at Brest, similar to that which came out of that port last year. The Count d'Estaing is to set out soon to inspect, in person, the armament sitting out at Toulon, which whilst it is manœuvring in the Mediterranean, will be at hand to act as shall be thought necessary. It consists of two ships of 80 guns, four of 74, six of 64, and six large frigates. The Count de Rochemore, and M. de Broves, Commodore, are appointed to command under the Count d'Estaing."

They write from Paris, that the Marquis de Mousteynard has issued orders to every Colonel to complete his regiment by the first of May: That every corps is to be recruited, and that an immediate augmentation of the light troops is ordered to take place."

Advice is received that the Dutch Squadron in the Mediterranean is increased to fourteen sail, and that five of them are gone to the Levant, to protect the Dutch traders from Candia and other places.

We hear that the Court of Madrid are guarantee for performance of the treaty now negotiating between the French and our Court, and that they have promised the Ministry an immediate payment of the Malilla ransom.

It is a fact that whatever Spain and Portugal may do, the Italian Princes and States are resolved to observe a neutrality between the Russians and Turks.

The Royal Charlotte, and two other Yachts, are now sitting out at Deptford by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, but on what account is not known.

The Lords of the Admiralty have received certain intelligence of the Spaniards having a powerful fleet cruising off Jamaica, have given orders for four sail of the line and three frigates to sail immediately for the West-Indies.

Yesterday morning India stock, which was done on Tuesday at 150½, fell down to 142, and bank stock from 140 to 136; other stocks fell in proportion, but they afterwards rose again a little.

We learn from Paris, that there has been a very dangerous insurrection at Cherbourg on account of the dearth of provisions, that the military were obliged to be called out; but the mob being armed with fire arms, several were killed on both sides.

BOSTON, June 7.

For several days past some extraordinary discoveries have been talked of which were expected to amaze the whole province.—Hints have been thrown out, that the characters of some men in power would appear infamous in the highest degree; all seemed to be a general rumour and expectation until Wednesday about eleven o'clock before noon, when the galleries of the Commons House of Assembly, were ordered to be cleared off all present. This confirmed the general opinion, and we were informed, that very important matters will soon transpire, which will bring many dark things to light—again many prophesies to the cause of freedom—make tyrannical rulers tremble, and give occasion for the whole people to

bless the providence of God, who causeth the wicked man to fall into the pit he hath digged for another.

We learn, that the matters above alluded to, were a number of original letters, sent to England by several great men in this province and returned here, which were laid before the honourable Commons House of Assembly, on the consideration of which, "Voted, That the tendency and design of said letters was to subvert the constitution of this government, and to introduce arbitrary power into the province."

The doors leading to the galleries in the house continued shut whilst the letters were reading.

Last Thursday his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House of Representatives, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I am informed, that certain private letters said to have been wrote by me to a Gentleman in England, lately deceased, were yesterday laid before your House, and that you have come into a resolution or vote, that they tend to subvert the constitution.

I have never wrote any publick or private letter with such intention, and am not conscious of any letter which can have such an effect. Before you take any further proceedings, I must desire that a transcript of the proceedings of yesterday be laid before me, and that I may be informed to what letters they refer; in order to my considering what steps are proper for me to take upon the occasion.

T. BUTCHINSON.

To which the House on Saturday returned the following Answer.

May it please your Excellency, IN Answer to your Message of the third of June, the House of Representatives have resolved, that the dates of certain letters now before them, referred to in the message, together with a transcript of the proceedings of the House thereon, as requested by your Excellency, be laid before you.

And, as your Excellency has been pleased in your message to say, that you have never wrote any publick or private letters with an intention to subvert the constitution; it is the desire of this House, that your Excellency would be pleased to order, that copies be laid before us, of such letters as your Excellency has written of those dates, relating to the publick affairs of this province; together with such other letters as your Excellency shall think proper.

A SOLILOQUY.

AMAZ'D, astonish'd, and dismay'd!
Who, has my treach'ry thus betray'd!
Betray'd the bold the black design
This happy state to undermine.
More guilty far is such a man
Than he who form'd the horrid plan.
Be secret—close, was my desire,
Let not a word from me transpire,
Lest while I aim to be ador'd,
By worth and virtue I am abhor'd.
But since unravel'd in my scheme,
Poor HAZARD must change his theme.
His adulating tongue no more
Shall tell the worn-out story o'er,
Nor trumpet my unrival'd zeal,
And ardor for the common weal.
In silence struck, he ne'er shall dare
With good Aristides compare;
The Wretch, who rul'd by avarice,
Has roop'd to every mean device;
To add one atom to his store,
Or gratify his lust of Power.

The agitation into which the late importation of original letters has thrown the Governor's few friends is hardly to be imagined. How to combat them is a question of as much difficulty as ever came into a cabinet. A denial of their being genuine, has been most strenuously essayed; but that shift appears so wretched a retreat that few seem fond of it.

The names of Bernard and Hillsborough, have certainly lost nothing by this discovery; notwithstanding, it is still believed they were very ready accomplices of the prime projector of an entire subversion of the free constitution of this government. The observation of Mr. John Bernard, sometime after his Father's removal from hence, that "were it not for some eminent natives of this town, and province, he might have been the happy Governor of the province," till that day, is now well remembered, and no less well confirmed.

Capt. Hall left London the 23d of April, and while he lay in the Downs, they received an account that 1400 Men were impressed in one night, in order to man a fleet to be immediately fitted out to join the Russian fleet in opposition to France, who had fitted out a large fleet to join the Turks.—Proclamations were also issued, offering a reward of £3; to all able-bodied seamen who would voluntarily enlist.

N. E. W. P. O. R. T. June 7.

Friday last, being the anniversary of the birth day of our most gracious sovereign, when he entered the 36th year of his age; the Union Flag was displayed at Fort George, and at 12 o'clock a royal salute was fired; at one o'clock a salute was fired by his Majesty's ship Mercury, and the Cruiser sloop of war was in the bay; the royal healths were drunk, and

POET'S CORNER.

*Keep still thy Heart—the Tact is hard,
To danger's edge, to off, thy Guard.*

VIRTUE, as hard up Hill she went,
Grew faint; her very Soul was spent
So down she sat, while to her
And lower'd her shield beneath her breast;
The sleep, and as she slept the while,
A Dream had all her Thoughts beguiled.
She watch'd for this, and that a Day
That reach'd—day not—it reach'd her Heart;
It must have pierc'd it thro' and thro',
But with his shield an Angel flew,
He's thro' that shield the Weapon brand;
Its Way, and led'd a dangerous Wound;
A Wound, that Virtue laugh'd with Tears;
For Days, for Weeks, for Months for Years,
Two heal'd at last; but Virtue still
Bleeds in the Thought of Drowsy-Hill.
When Virtue sleeps, nor dreams of Pain,
She'll soon be wounded—may be slain.

JOHN AMIEL,

Has just imported in the ship Samson, from London,
GENUINE STRASSBURG OIL,
I. Orange and capsaire,
Durham mustard,
Soft shell's almonds,
Bitter almonds,
Coriander, seed, and
Sage.
Red hot pepper in 2 casks,
Whitened brown candy,
Fig wine, and unacidified
and catarrh ditto.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

IRISH LINEN,

7ths and yd. wd. just imported, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

Near the FLY-MARKET;
Who has also imported,
Very handsome Furniture Cottons and Calicoes.

JOHN MORTON

Has just come to hand per the Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Wins, and Samson, Capt. Couper, from London, and the late Vessels from Bristol:

A Very neat assortment of

European and India goods, well adapted to the present season; amongst which are, very handsome single and double purple calicoes, India and English chintz; blue and white, and red and white cotton furniture, purple do. blue and white, and red and white copper plate do. red and white, and blue and white binding, calico, 7-8 and 4-4 cambricks and lawns; blue and white, and red and white striped ginghams, China taffeties and Persians, new silk romals, handkerchiefs, brown and white drillings, brown and white Russia sheetings; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, from 11. 8d. to 91. per yard, Irish sheeting and dowlas; superfine and middling broad-cloths, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHINA,

Consisting of table and tea table sets complete, blue and white, and enamel'd jugs and beakers; blue and white enamel'd tea pots, sugar dishes and milk pots; blue and white and enamel'd breakfast and afternoon cups and saucers, by the box or smaller quantity; blue and white, and enamel'd bowls, from half a pint to a gallon; odd dishes, plates and tureens, blue and white and enamel'd, odd cups and saucers, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash or the usual credit, at his store on Hunter's Quay. 88-91.

DR. RYAN'S

INCOMPARABLE WORM DESTROYING

SUGAR PLUMS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES.

So exceedingly valued by all people, who have had them in Great Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellence in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women, and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut near the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away thoseropy and slimy humours which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders; they are one of the best purges in the whole world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all kind and clammy humours which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver, and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, flaking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts; Likewise settled aches, and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters, or breaking out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the febrile and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight, as loaf sugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by these plums cured a great many children of whooping, or chin-coughs, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plums are the ruin of many children's constitutions.

These plums which sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretic, cleansing the veins of slime; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholick and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstruc-

tions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite, and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronic distempers, as asthma, phthisis, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundies. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diseases; therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, and all constitutions, from infancy to an old age. These plums are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plums, price 8 shillings, with directions. Sold by

HUGH GAINE

Directions for taking them.
A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb, from 2 to 4 one and a half, from 4 to 6 two, from 6 to 8 two and a half, from 8 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before retiring, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey, or water-gruel; in taking, the patient must stay two or three days without food.

In ages, the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the patient goes to bed, and repeat three times. In whooping or chin cough, give the quantity above-mentioned. 88-91.

[Left out of our list for Want of Room]

LONDON, April 5.

It is with concern we inform the public, that his Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester is dangerously ill, at his house in Grosvenor street. Mr. Adair and Doctor Jebb, attend his Royal Highness twice a day.

Letters from Madrid inform, that the King never goes from his Palace without being attended by a very strong guard, several circumstances having appeared which gave room to suspect that some bad design had been formed by the friends of the Jesuits, whose effects were lately seized by his Majesty's orders.

It is strongly asserted, that the establishment of a settlement in the South Seas, has of late been the subject of frequent discussion in the Cabinet; and that a plan for opening a new channel of commerce with that quarter of the globe will be taken under consideration in a few days.

April 6. Great preparations are now making in expectation of the delivery of the Duchess of Gloucester, which is looked for in a very short time.

A few days since a very Great Personage was grossly affronted while he was in the Drawing-room, by an officer of rank, in whom some marks of infamy have since been discovered, on which account he has received orders to retire from the service.

We have advice from Algiers, that a rich Jew broker was lately strangled there by order of the Dey, on a violent suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence, by means of which several rich prizes had escaped the Algerine corsairs cruising in the Mediterranean.

They write from Dublin, that a fishing company is established in that city, under the patronage of the first persons in the kingdom, who have subscribed large sums; and great expectations are formed of its national utility.

It is whispered that the stoppage of a great house in the city has already affected a great house at Lyons in France, and another at Bourdeaux.

The Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to Tuesday, the 6th instant (this day) is further prorogued to Tuesday, the 20 day of August next.

The P. Minister at this Court, it is said, has received orders to return home immediately.

Yesterday a lady of fortune was arrested in her chair, not many miles from St. James's, on a writ for 1300l. at the suit of one of her tradesmen.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's fever was much abated; his Physicians have pronounced his Highness out of danger.

One of Mr. Moore's Ventilators is fixed on-board the Hawke, Captain Thoburn, lying off Shadwell dock. This Ventilator discharges more than nine cubical feet of air at a stroke, and one man may make thirty of these strokes in a minute. Mr. Moore humbly conceives that these Ventilators will be useful in a variety of situations, but particularly in extracting the foul air from between decks, and out of the holds of ships that are crowded with people, or laden with perishable goods, such as corn, cheese, fish, or fruit. They will also be of great service if applied to prisons, hospitals, and mines, where, by keeping the air in continu-

ual motion, the lives of many unfortunate persons may be preserved.

Thursday died at Saffron Walden in Essex, one Jane Reeves, aged 103 years, who never knew a day's illness till within three days before she died.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, Feb. 20.

His Holiness and all the Consistory seem to interest themselves much in the expected fate of Poland, and leave no possible means untried to save such a number of Roman Catholics; as there are in the Polish dominions, from being obliged to submit to the exercise of the reformed religion, as it is confidently said here that the King of Prussia is determined to introduce Protestantism at all events, into that part of Poland which he has seized; and it is likewise feared the Emperor of Russia will command the Religion of the Greek Church to be observed in her part of Poland. A very constant correspondence is kept up between the Prince prime, and Bishops of Poland, and his Holiness, who means to interest every Popish power in their behalf.

The report is daily confirmed, that all the Princes on the Barbary coast are under arms, in order to assist the Porte.

April 8. The St. Jacques de Perleto, a Spanish register ship from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, took fire at sea by some accident, and the crew were either drowned or perished in the flames.

They write from Constantinople, that a smart action had happened near the Isthmus of the Crimea, between a large body of Russians and Tartars, in which the former were beat from the intrenchments which they had too precipitately attacked, and that with the loss of 1000 men, and three field pieces.

A Great Person was lately heard to declare, that the many distressful events which have happened in his own family have never given him so much trouble as the unhappy party dissensions which have so long prevailed among his subjects.

April 20. There died last month in Switzerland two twin brothers aged 81 years. They were born at eight hours distance from each other, and died at about the same time. They married on the same day, but what was most extraordinary was, that their way of thinking and acting was the same, and one never was afflicted with an illness that the other did not encounter a few hours after. One has left eight children, and the other forty three children and grand children, all males.

They write from St. Maloes, that such vast quantities of American corn have arrived there lately that the Magistrates had put a stop to the importation on account of its draining away all the specie, the cargoes being paid for in coin.

On Sunday last was married at St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Mrs. Tubbs, of the Red Lion at Dock head, to a Ropemaker in that neighbourhood, by birth a Spaniard, and the fourth husband she has had within this year.

April 23. On Saturday some dispatches were sent off from the Earl of Dartmouth's office to Falmouth, to be forwarded to the Governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The concourse of people last night assembled in order to see Mrs. Yates play at Covent Garden is inconceivable. The passages were full at one o'clock. The greatest distress and confusion imaginable was occasioned thereby. Several ladies, in getting to the boxes, were trampled under foot, and many dangerously hurt, numbers of whom got in without caps, shoes, &c. &c.

We hear from Derby, that last week one William Bradley, of Matlock, sold his wife at Warkworth-market for two guineas and a silver watch, to George Ward of the same place, and delivered her in a halter at the market cross, paying a six-pence for toll. The above couple had been married 18 years.

Monday printed bills were delivered out at St. Alban's to invite three hundred labourers to dig a canal and make a road within five miles of the above place, when the person who sent for them never appeared. They were quartered by the Justices on several public houses adjacent, and yesterday morning, finding the above person could not be found, they committed several violence in St. Alban's.

Postscript to a letter lately received from Dublin: "A revolution is expected here daily; our Governor has found out the art of ingratiating himself into the favour of the D. of L., and two or three of his principal adherents, who are endeavouring to convert opposition, and create a union of Parties, which will no doubt soon be followed by a union of nations."

A Gentleman just arrived from the North of Ireland says, that the great honour of Lord Hillsborough, though his place is the very centre of the empire, not one family has removed to Antrim since the conclusion of the late war.

Orders are given out for the Garrison of Gibraltar and Port Mahon to be prepared

with all expedition, and to be immediately supplied with powder and ball, and all necessaries that they may stand in need of, in case either or both these garrisons should be attacked.

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, April 12.

"We learn from Paris, that very different conjectures are formed with respect to the destination of the Squadron which is arming at Toulon. Two regiments are said to have received orders to hold themselves ready for embarkation. As it has been determined that the department of Toulon should take possession of the arsenal of the galleys stationed at Marseilles, and also of the park of artillery, M. de Guendreville, intendant to that department, is actually set out for Marseilles, to station the marine troops there."

APRIL 24.

Thursday night press-warrants were sent down to Plymouth, and other ports, in order to press the hands as the merchant ships come in; and tenders are ordered to attend them to take the men on board, that the fleet going out may be immediately manned.

It was yesterday asserted upon Change, that an account had just arrived from Naples, declaring the town of Catania, in Sicily, had been almost destroyed by an eruption of Mount Etna, which happened the middle of last month.

It is said there will soon be a meeting of the principal Noblemen and Gentlemen of landed property of the North of Ireland, to consider of the speediest means of preventing the depopulating of their estates by the present great emigrations to America.

DUBLIN, April 13. There are no less than 14 ships now advertised to take passengers from Belfast to North America; eight from Newry; six from Londonderry; two from Corke; one from Galway, and one from Limerick; in all, thirty two.

St. J O H N's (In Antigua) may 8.

On Thursday last, arrived here, the sloop King George, Joshua Hillton, from Calico Bay; she spoke a Dutch ship from St. Eustatia, bound for Amsterdam, the 24th of April last, who put on board Capt. Ebenezer Fuller, and five men, late of the sloop Elizabeth, belonging to Nahum Wilder of Providence, in Rhode-Island, which place they left the 3d of April last, laden with stone-lime, hoops, and flaves, bound to Grenada. On the 15th of said month, in lat. 24. N. lon. 59. 50. W. they discovered a smoke issuing from the hold, into the cabin and steerage, which they supposed was from the lime taking fire; they threw the hoops overboard that were on the deck, and on opening the hatches the flame and smoke burst out in such a manner as to set fire to the sails, rigging, mast, &c. so that it was with much difficulty, they could throw the boat overboard; they had just time to get a little bread, a few pieces of beef, and a small trunk of the Captain's that contained two or three shirts, when the fire burst threw the deck; and they were obliged for the preservation of their lives to quit the sloop. They were on board the boat two days and nights when they met the Dutch ship; on board of which, they continued seven days, before they met the above sloop.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

Capt. Caton, from Hispaniola, on the 5th ult. spoke the sloop Yellow Bird, Capt. Simmons, from North-Carolina, going into the Mole; and on the 12th, three Miles off the South End of the Isle of Fortune, spoke a Schooner from Cape Nicholas for Baltimore.—Capt. Caton informs us, that it was reported there was upwards of £60,000 in bad money circulating at Hispaniola.

We are assured from the best authority, that neither the Collector or Comptroller of this port has received any advice, with regard to the appointment of Richardson, mentioned under the Boston head; from whence it is concluded the above is premature and the good people of this city may rest easy, as it is presumed, a fellow, of so infamous a character, will not dare to show his face here.

In our last, we mentioned the capture of a number of vessels at Hispaniola; since which, several vessels have arrived here from different parts of that Island, by whom we learn, that all the vessels were cleared by order of the French General. We also learn, that the schooner King Tammany, Capt. Allen, of this port, was seized at Cape François, and the Capt. and people thrown in prison, where they lay for a week, when they were released, and permitted to sell their cargo, which they did, at a very fine rate.

Capt. Hill from London, on the 14th of April, spoke the ship Quebec, for Virginia, out 7 days; and on the 22d ult. he spoke the Tartar frigate from London, for Virginia.—With Capt. Hill came 23 English, and 26 German passengers.

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